## BLOODSHED IN BELFAST RIOT

MOB ATTACKS POLICE IN NA-TIONALIST QUARTER.

Troops Called Out to Help Constables. Bullet and Bayonet Are Used to Offset Bottles and Paving Stones-Women Carry Missiles for the Bi oters' Use.

pectal Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BILIPART, Aug. 12. Fierce rioting was ght. Bayonets again were used, and olleys were fired. Some persons were kelled, and numbers were wounded, while the injuries caused by other weapons could not be computed. The outbreak was clearly premediated. It began with the at ming of two policemen who were walkmg along the street. A civilian who was walking near was assumed to be a detecthe and was stoned. The attack was tendish in its unprovokedness, and the

men were severely hurt. A call brought the policemen's comles, who carried the victims to the neighring barracks in Cullingtree road. nence a strong posse issued and arrested a lozen of the attackers, who were hustled the barracks, followelly a mob, which jained broken bottles and stones on the dice Many of the constables were mocked down, bleeding and stunned, but all got within the barracks. The doors were locked against the besiegers.

Within a few minutes not a vestige of a window was left in the barracks, while the cors were splintered and riddled as if by apeshot.

Belfast rioters do not throw such stones as a boy uses to hit a mark, but stones such as some streets are paved with. Children and women were engaged during the day digging these up, and the latter carried them in aprons to supply the men with ammunition.

Telephone messages from the barracks brought police on the gallop, and the troops withdrawn from picket work only an hour cerlier were hastily recalled. The dragoons rrived at a hard gallop, followed by the fantry at the double quick. The crowd roke and fled into the side streets after wo charges had been made, but they soon teturned and threw stones and broken pottles at the infantry, many of whom were emoved to the rear with their faces cut or mbs disabled.

The troops meanwhile stood firm awaiting orders until they were told to charge avonets. This they were now willing enough to do, as a majority of them were smarting from more or less severe hurts and their tempers were aroused. The police charged alongside of them and fierce scrimmages followed, in which ugly wounds ere distributed among both sides.

It is impossible to describe the scenes which converted the district into a hell. the fury of the rioters was almost inconceivable. Rage seemed to replace every human quality. The cowardice characteristic of every infuriated mob was displayed in all its ugliest phases. The volley owed the mob. At a late hour the district still was in a dangerous ferment and was held by troops and police.

When the fighting had lasted a while without the troops gaining an appreciable advantage the officers saw that sterner measures were needed. Preparatory hereto they hastily summoned Brig.-Gen. Dawson, commanding the garrison. He arrived with his staff and Magistrates and immediately saw that nothing short of bullets was likely to prove effective. The groops, although they still held their ground, had suffered a severe mauling.

The Sussex and Berkshire regiments the Rifle Brigade and the Cameron Highanders had all lost a number of men, and officers, too, had been so badly hurt that hey could not remain with their commands. Red Cross wagons were busy removing them to the hospitals and to camp. A Magistrate read the riot act. which the mob greeted with howls and curses on the bloody Saxons. Gen. Dawson than gave the order to fire, and two volleys rang out in quick succession, followed by loud screams of fear.

It was immediately seen that several of the rioters were down. One man was dead, one had a terrible wound in the ablomen, the thigh of another was smashed while many others were less seriously hurt. A woman back of the crowd was shot in the breast and died soon afterward in the hospital. Some of the mob got hit with their own weapons, for in the thick of the fight soldiers and police picked up missiles thrown at them and returned them into the crowd without any tenderness.

There is no reliable estimate of the casu

alties. Only one man and one woman are admitted to be dead, but experience of past riots here justifies the assumption thatothers were carried secretly into ho that others were carried secretly into houses. The number wounded by bayonets, butts of rifles, police clubs, stones, bottles and the like are calculated at hundreds. Some officers and soldiers received very serious wounds from broken bottles, while others have fractured limbs or fractured skulls. All the hospitals in the city are full.

#### DINNER TO AMERICANS AT KIEL Toasts to President Roosevelt and Prince Henry Exchanged .

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KIEL, Aug. 12 - The Imperial Yacht Club gave a banquet last night in honor of the American participants in the regatta. Prince Henry of Prussia presided and offered a toast to President Roosevelt. Henry Howard, president of the Eastern Yacht Club, returned the compliment and toasted Prince Henry.

The first races of the regatta were held in Kiel harbor inlet this morning.

#### LORD SEFTON RESIGNS. Master of Horse First to Quit Campbell-Bannerman Ministry.

pectal Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 12.-As a protest against the land legislation inaugurated by the Liberals, Lord Sefton, Master of the Horse, resigned to-day. He was appointed when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman first formed his Ministry. Lord Sefton's public anouncement ascribed the step to his "not eing in accord with the extreme measures vernment.

Lord Sefton's retirement is the first break in the ranks of the Campbell-Banner-

**Atlantic City** Sunday, August 18, 1907 Pennsylvania

\$2.50

RAILROAD SPECIAL TRAIN

AVA Atlanue City Similar Excursions September 1 and 15.

YELLOW FEVER IN OUBA. one United States Soldier Dies

Camp at Clenfueges.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

States soldiers down with yellow fever in the camp at Cienfuegos. Wesley Metcalf, a sergeant in the Hospital Corps, died to-day. The authorities now believe that they

can prevent the spread of the disease to cause the hospital where all the cases apparently originated is 500 yards distant from the barracks. In the event of the feve attacking any one in the barracks the troops will be moved. Sergt. Metcalf was the first man to be

attacked. The other patients are making favorable progress. It is believed that all the cases will prove mild and that possibly there will be no further deaths, although it was thought yesterday that Sergt. Metcalf would recover.

Major Kean, American Supervisor of Sanitation, says: "I do not think the disease will spread to the barracks, as the mosquitoes which carry the disease do not travel that far. If, however, a case appears among the troops they will be moved, and the new patient will be segregated. I am not apprehensive about the greater body of soldiers."

All the soldiers now affected belong to the Hospital Corps except one, who is a bandsman. The patients in the military hospital ward have not been affected because all the doors and windows are carefully screened. The Hospital Corps men were bitten by mosquitoes while passing through the private hospital, which is in the same building as the military hospital. It is said that those in charge of the civil hospital must have been very neglectful, as they did not take proper precautions. There is small doubt that there was a case of yellow fever in the civil hospital although this was not known, or at least not reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.- The Secretary of War was advised this morning of the advance that was being made by yellow fever in the army in Cuba Chief Surgeon Taylor in despatch to the Surgeon-General of the army says that ten cases of yellow jack have appeared in the command at Cienfuegos The focus of infection is unknown.

Dr. Agramonte, the Cuban yellow fever expert who is in the service of the United States Government, has gone to Cienfuegos and confirms the diagnosis. Surgeon Birmingham has also gone to Cientuegos and has been advised to keep the War Department informed as to the situation.

The United States military force at Cienfuegos consists of Troops A and C of the Fifteenth Cavalry and a machine gun

#### WON'T HANG PRINCE YI. forean Who Is Here Not Sentenced to Die

Although He Expected It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SECTL, Aug. 12 .- The Emperor has ap roved the sentence of death by hanging. assed by the Supreme Court on Yi Sang Sul, the leader of the Corean delegation which vainly tried recently to obtain hearing at the Peace Conference. The other members of the delegation have been sentenced to life imprisonment, a

sentence which the Emperor also approves. The Corean delegation thus condemned ad credentials from the former Emperor of Corea, now deposed, and it was he who furnished the money on which the fruitless trip to The Hague was made: but, being in fear of the Japanese, he repudiated the delegation when he was accused of responsibility for it. Although the Japanese believed him sufficiently to cause the unfortunate delegates to be treated as traisors they did not believe him enough to allow him to remain on the throne. So he has been deposed for sending the delegation and the delegates are condemned to death

Prince Tjong Oui Yi and Yi Sang Sul rrived here on August 1 from Europe. third member of the delegation, Yi Tjonne, died at The Hague. Prince Yi said on the occasion of his arrival that he expected to be executed when he got back to Corea. His expectation is not borne out by the cable despatch. The Prince and Yi Sang Sul are at the Broadway Central Hotel

### CONDEMN SIMON VERDICT. Newspapers Say Killing of Woman Was

Unavoidable Accident. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. Berlin, Aug. 12.-Newspapers condemn the verdict of three months imprisonment passed upon Emil Jerome Simon, the New York student who accidentally killed a woman with an auto he was driving near Dresden recently. They say that the woman alone was responsible for the fatality. Simon could not have foreseen that she would make a sudden turn to the left, hereby running directly into his auto

It is untrue, these newspapers sav, that Simon was driving his auto at an unlawful speed. The authorities are also blamed for keeping Simon in confinement during their investigation, on the pretence that he was likely to flee because he was a foreigner. The Zeitung says foreigners would do well to stay away from a country which disnates against them

WASHINGTON. Aug. 12.—The State De-partment was advised to-day by the American Embassy at Berlin that an appeal had been granted to Emil Jerome Simon.

Secretary Straus Sails From Honolulu. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HONOLULU, Aug. 12 .- Oscar S. Straus Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and K. Ishii, director of the Bureau of Commerce of the Japanese Foreign Office, have sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Asia.

## The Weather.

The low pressure area from the Central States passed into the Lake regions and New England States yesterday, carrying with it the warmer weather which attended its movement from the West. There was a general rise of temperature in the middle Atlantic and New England States of from ten to fifteen degrees; in the States west of the Mississippi, except the Southwest, there was

a corresponding fall.

In Yellowstone Park the temperature was two
degrees above freezing in the morning, while in
the afternoon in northern Texas and Arizona it was above 100 degrees.
In the Atlantic States it ranged around 90 de-

In this city the day was fair and warmer; highest temperature. 88 degrees, at 3 P. M.; wind fresh southerly; average humidity, 81 per cent.; harometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M.,

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table: 1906. 82° 76° 74°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania. New Jersey and Delaware, scattered showers late to-day; fair to-morrow; cooler to-night and to-morrow: fresh west to northwest winds.

For New England, possibly scattered thunder showers to-day; fair to-morrow and not so warm; fresh southwesterly, shifting to westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, possibly a thunder shower this afternoon or to-night; fair to-morrow and a little cooler: light to fresh southerly, shifting For western New York and western Pennsylvania, fair and somewhat cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; light to fresh northwesterly wind.s

TAFT, ROOT AND MEYER TO BE HAVANA, Aug. 12 .-- Of the ten United AT OYSTER BAY TO-DAY.

> oretary Taft Says He Knows of Nothing Political to Be Discussed To-day—At Columbus He Will Explain His Views the National Situation at Length.

> Secretary Taft will go to Oyster Bay -day to talk with President Roosevelt. Although Mr. Taft, who was seen last night at the Hotel Manhattan, where he stayed over night, would not admit that politics had anything to do with his visit to the President, it is thought the conference to-day will have some bearing on his candidacy. Secretary Root and Postmaster-General Meyer will accompany Mr. Taft to the President's summer home. President Roosevelt had at luncheon with him yes-terday several political leaders from different parts of the country.

> On his way to New York from Canada, where he has been since the early part of July, Secretary Taft broke his journey at Milbury, Mass., to see his mother, who has been so seriously ill that a few weeks ago it was doubted if she could live. "I was pleasantly surprised," Mr. Taft said last night, "to find how well my mother was, and I think that she will now thoroughly recover, but she is still weak, and in the case of a woman of 80 the question of vitality as against weakness is always serious one

> After he had outlined his plans for the trip he is to make to the Philippines Mr. Taft was asked if his conference to-day with the President was to consider the po litical situation and to prepare plans which were to be matured before he would get back to the United States.

> "So far as I know politics has nothing to do with the request sent me by the President to wait on him to-morrow. In his letter to me the President said that he wished to see me and added that Mr. Root and Mr. Meyer would also spend the day with him. I am going to Ovster Bay with the expectation of talking business with the President. You see I shall be away until December, and it is necessary that there should be some consultation concerning the administration of the War Department while I am gone."

Asked what he thought of the situation in Ohio, Secretary Taft said: "I must refuse to talk politics. In my journey to the Pacific Coast I will make several speeches, and the first of these will be delivered at Columbus, Ohio. In that speech I intend to explain my views on the national situation. I also intend that it shall explain my position personally as thoroughly as I am able to

"Wait for that speech," Mr. Taft said laughingly when an effort was made to persuade him to be more explicit, "and if you find time to read it, because it is going to be a very long one, you will get a comprehensive idea of my position in the present political situation."

"The suggestion has been made that you might resign as a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet before you start on your visit to the Philippines so as to make it clear that you will be a candidate for the Presidency," it was said to Mr. Taft.

"Oh," replied Mr. Taft with another augh, "I have heard of that suggestion, but it is a phase of midsummer politics and we have to make allowance for the heated term."

Mr. Taft will return to Washington at midnight and will stay there until August 18, when he will set out on his trip to the Coast. On his way he will make several speeches. He will address meetings among other places in Oklahoma and Missouri and at Denver, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. He expects to arrive back in this country about December 10.

TAFT LUNCHEON AT OYSTER BAY.

Men From Five States Presumably So unded on the Candidacy of the Secretary.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 12 .- President Roosevelt's guests at luncheon to-day were ex-Mayor Julius Fleischman and Max Fleischman of Cincinnati Chairman Timothy Woodruff of the Republican State committee: State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., of Albany; National Committeeman Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut; A. W. Cooley. Assistant United States Attorney-General; United States District Attorney A. P. French of Boston and Federal Judge William H. Hunt of Montana.

The Fleischmans came across the Sound n their yacht from their summer home in Connecticut. The others arrived on the 12:29 train and were driven immediately to Sagamore Hill. All, with the exception of Mr. Brooker and Judge Hunt, who waited until 4:17, went away again on the 2:33

No one would say anything about what was discussed at the luncheon. Chairman Woodruff said that they talked over everything but politics and Mr. Barnes was equally closemouthed. National Committeeman Brooker had nothing to say concerning the question of a new Federal Judge from Connecticut, a question which the President has had under consideration for some time.

It is presumed, however, since the guests represented Ohio, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, with one representative from the West, that the main object in calling them together was to sound them on the position of Taft in their respective States. The affair in fact might be called a sort of a Taft luncheon. It is supposed that Chairman Woodruff and Mr. Barne were consulted as to the relative availability of Taft and Gov. Hughes from the standpoint of New York.

Timothy L. Woodruff and William Barnes. Jr., on their return from Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon left the city by boat for Nantucket, where Mr. Barnes has a country place and where Mr. Woodruff will be a guest for about a week. Afterward Mr. Woodruff will go to his Adirondack camp.

"Our visit to the President," Mr. Woodruff declared, "was entirely a social one and in response to an invitation we received from Mr. Roosevelt a couple of weeks ago. Yes, we talked about the State situation and about many other political matters, but only in a general sort of way. We were only at Oyster Bay for less than two hours. and as the President had several other guests with him it is plain that the only political talk we could have was of a general

nature. Mr. Woodruff said that the State com mittee would be called together about September 28. Asked if the reports which had come down from Saratoga that the Republican and Democratic State committees would agree upon a bi-partisan ticket for the two vacancies to be filled in the Court of Appeals were true, Mr. Woodruff said that all he knew about such a

thing was what he had seen in print. Mr. Barnes, who was standing at Mr. Woodruff's side when this reply was made, added, "I can tell you that those reports are not true because William J. Conners and Charles F. Murphy have let it be known that they would not consent to such an

# SUMMONED BY THE PRESIDENT STOCKS LOWEST FOR SIX YEARS

Continued from First Page.

jubilation over the effect produced by the Administration's drastic action. Other high State and Federal officials seem more inclined to gloat over the impression that has been made on the public mind than to express any concern over it.

"I do not know whether or not the liqui-"I do not know whether or not the liquidation has rin its course. It is possible that to-day the buyers will be more assertive than the sellers, or that time may come to-morrow or the day after, or whenever. It is certain that some day it will have run its course and a normal condition will again be established. I hope that it is already ended, but I think it better that it run out than that it be stayed by any pleas to any one. It will then be easier for the historian or politician to ascertain the natural economic result of policies advocated in high circles."

There were rather persistent failure rumors yesterday, but when names were mentioned they were mentioned very guardedly. Many of them, as is the case on every sharp decline, were doubtless promulgated without foundation by bear operators. Practically all of the others, no doubt, took their insuration from the cure doubt, took their inspiration from the quo-tations. As these were the worst for six years, the rumors were naturally more plentiful than on previous days of the declining movement.

Apprehensions of failures were as keen in the morning as at any other time of the

morning as at any other time of the The break of 2 to 5 points at the openday. The break of 2 to 5 points at the opening following the sharp decline of Saturday naturally produced fear that the sheets would be mottled as they passed through the clearing house. At 11 o'clock they were reported clear. Many loans were called in the course of the day, but bankers generally reported that borrowers had responded promptly to calls for additional security. In the majority of cases it was said that the margins had been protected without demand from the banks.

The day opened with disconcerting reports from abroad. The London market was nervous and unsettled, for the Continent

was nervous and unsettled, for the Continent was asking for gold which London was loath to give, and Berlin, which was selling American stocks freely, was nervous over the condition of one of its banks. American the condition of one of its banks. American stocks declined very sharply in the London market in consequence, and very heavy selling orders were sent over from both London and Berlin for execution in the early trading here.

Brokers on this side had a multitude of selling orders, many of which had appeared in the Monday morning mail. Reflection over the drastic anti-corporation

flection over the drastic anti-corporation developments of the week had apparently intensified the alarm of investors. The number of selling orders so far overmatched the buying orders that floor traders quickly saw the impossibility of executing them at prices even close to Saturday's closing. The rush to execute them at the smallest ossible concessions from Saturday's prices brought about the most exciting opening trading of the year. About the same posts stocks sold at the same instant sold at widely different prices. The trading was on an enormous scale and the excitement intense.

enormous scale and the excitement intense. In the course of the execution of these early orders Northern Pacific had dropped 5 points below Saturday's close, Canadian Pacific, in which selling orders for London and Berlin were particularly plentiful, was off 3 points, to 163. Southern Pacific quickly sold down to 80½, its lowest as a 6 per cent. stock. Union accompanied it with a drop to 23½, 3½ points below Saturday's closing. New low records for the year were made in a majority of the active stocks. Great Northern, for instance, selling below any price contained in most of the books on stock statistics.

The drive on the copper and smelting

the books on stock statistics.

The drive on the copper and smelting stocks was also noteworthy. In addition to the arguments applied to induce selling of the general list these were affected by reports of business recession. A decline in the price of bar silver in London was an argument for the sale of Smelters, which corporation is very prominent in the silver trade of the world. Smelters broke 5½ points under it to 93, a new low. The demand for copper, it was said, had The demand for copper, it was said, had come to be much less than the supply. The copper trade had felt the business reaction to a greater extent than any other. Under these arguments and the general liquidation Amalgamated sold off to 71%, as compared with a closing price of 74% on Saturday, while Anaconda dropped 4 points to 44. Granby, a relatively inactive copper stock, fared much worse, losing 17% points in this and the subsequent

Altogether at least two score stocks ed new low records in the trading. The market seemed entirely moralized. Purchasing power remained moralized. Purchasing power remained for all the active stocks, though it was a weak purchasing power, but in some of those not so active speculatively there was no response whatever to selling orders. The general condition was the closest approach to a panic market that has been seen since last week Monday, when the downward

sovement began. Support from insiders in many large corportions was interposed at this juncture.
As on two occasions last week when demoralization accompanied the decline, buying orders were sent in to prevent a complete collapse of prices. They were very well distributed throughout the active

very well distributed throughout the active list and the support was continued until a brisk rally showed that the crisis was over. It was then withdrawn as suddenly as it had been injected, and the market was again left to take care of itself.

"There is support," said one prominent floor broker, "sufficient to avert a panic. There is none to hold up the market, to absorb liquidation or to stay a fairly rapid recession in quotations."

The market became dull and sagged in the midday trading but between 1 and 2

The market became dull and sagged in the midday trading but between I and 2 o'clock under a fresh exertion of selling pressure sold off to lower prices than had been made in the feverish trading of the morning. The trading was not so active in this second reactionary period, however, nor did the market seem so demoralized. The downward trend was a melting away of prices similar to that which brought such sharp declines on Saturday. There were heavy offerings of stocks but no great confusion in the execution of the orders.

Steel common had sold in the morning Steel common had sold in the morning for the first time below its March price. The afternoon trading carried it further below it, to 29%. In the March panic 31½ was its low price. The argument that the corporation was affected by the business recession was often heard. The preferred declined more sharply than the common but did not reach the price, 92, at which it sold in March. Its low for the day was 92½. At the close the common, at 30½, showed a net loss of 1½ points; the preferred, at 94, a net loss of 2 points.

showed a net loss of 1% points; the project at 94, a net loss of 2 points.

Inter-Met preferred lost 5 points net on the day and closed at 29. At the low price, 28, it yielded more than 17 per cent. on the investment if it be granted that the 5 per cent dividend is to be maintained. The cent. dividend is to be maintained. The common, on which there are no dividend expectations, made a new low at 10½. It

common, on which there are no dividend expectations, made a new low at 10½. It sold well above 50 a year ago.

A decline in the Interborough-Metropolis tan ½ per cent, bonds was even more disastrous to holders of the company's securitie-and was considered one of the most unpleasant developments of the day. In January the bonds sold at 82. Prior to last week there had been a decline from that price, but it had been gradual and they sold at 7½ at one time last week. The opening sale yesterday was at 64. It was followed by many transactions in excess of \$25,000 and by one of \$110,000 until the price was down to 58. A decline of 11 points in the bond market is so extraordinary that many brokers insisted they could not recal a parallel instance in the case of a well known bond. The closing price, 55½, was a bit up from the low. Meanwhile \$670,000 of the bonds had changed hands.

The Street asked whether the insiders in the Interborough-Metropolitan corporation had come to the conclusion that the merger must fail and the onstituent companies be subjected to heavy expenses for improvements. Else, it was wondered, why should the bonds be left without support. Concurrently with these queries there were reports that some syndicate holders of the bonds had found it advisable to liquidate.

Some of these reports were as unpleasant as the others.

Illinois Central sold down to 12734 and lost 5 points on the day. There was a decline to 11714 in Great Northern, which lost 334 points. New York Central sold at 102, the lowest price in a decade. Reading got down to 8824 for the first time since the Street became impressed with the value of its anthracite properties. A despatch quoting Attorney-General Bonaparte as saying that the proceedings against the coal roads were to be prosecuted vigorously accelerated the decline.

Some other noteworthy new low records of these reports were as unpleasant

ated the decline.

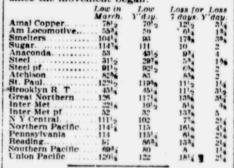
Some other noteworthy new low records for the year in the standard stocks were these: St. Paul, 119%; Amalgamated, 70½; Anaconda, 43½; Baltimore and Ohio, 90; Colorado and Southern, 21; Delaware and Hudson, 186; Erie, first preferred, 51; Erie, second, 33½; General Electric, 128; Louisville and Nashville, 103½, Sugar, 111. Altogether probably about half the list scored new low records for the year. The close was above the low, but it left the twelve statistical industrials, the twenty statistical rails and the general average the lowest rails and the general average the lowest since the May panic of 1903.

In stocks not so active, there was a decline of 8½ points in North American, which closed at 56½. At the climax of the March closed at 55%. At the climax of the March panic many people who claimed to have inside information bought this stock around 80. Consolidated Gas lost 7½ points, and these other less active shares sustained notable declines: American Express, 10 points; Big Four, 4; Lackawanna, 5; New York Air Brake, 10; Railway Steel Spring 4

New York Air Brake, 10; Railway Steel Spring, 4.
Some very heavy winnings were reported on the short side of the market, and though many shorts covered and thus brought about a bit of a raily at the close the bear contingent was confident and aggressive throughout the session. "You can't fight a Bonaparte," was considered by many bears to be an expressive saying.

a Bonaparte," was considered by many bears to be an expressive saying.

In the active stocks the losses for the day ranged generally between 1 and 5 points. Again they were the more serious because cumulative following six days of weak markets. The table shows for six industrials and twelve rails the low in March, the low yesterday, the loss yesterday and the loss for the seven days of trading since the movement began: since the movement began



#### CASABLANCA HEAD ARRESTED? Report That French Have Covernor in Charge on Warship.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN TANGIER, Aug. 12.-The anxiety in this neighborhood does not abate. Outside residents continue to come into the town and the exodus to Europe does not cease. It is reported that the French have arrested the Governor of Casablanca, having proof of his complicity in the recent troubles. He is a prisoner, it is said, on a

Paris, Aug. 12.-Radiographic communieation has been established between Paris and the French Consulate at Casablanca. A message despatched from the Eiffel Tower here has been received at the Consulate

warship

American Crew Wins at Callao

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LIMA, Peru, Aug. 12.- A regatta was held resterday at Callao. The race for twelve oared crews was won by the boat of the United States cruiser St. Louis.

REPUBLICANS SEEK HARMONY. Volunteers Name a Committee to Stop War

in Hudson County, N. J. The volunteer committee of Republicans which sent out 250 invitations to Hudson county Republicans to attend a conference at Elks' Hall in Jersey City last night for . about harmony between the warring regulars and New Idea faction greeted forty Republicans when the session was called to order by Herman Walker of Guttenburg. The majority of the forty had leanngs toward the New Idea cause.

Mayor Pierre Garvin of Bayonne was chairman. He said that it would be a tremendous task to secure harmony and added that harmony in the ranks was absolutely necessary if the Republican party was to elect its candidate for Governor in the fall. Judge Frank J. Higgins, a Faganite, was chosen secretary against his will. Judge James S. Erwin of Jersey City urged those present to consider the harmony proposition from the standpoint of good citizenship instead of from the standpoint of selfish interests.

William Davis, a member of the Hudson County Park Commission, suggested that a committee of five be appointed to go before

the two rival county committees. Commissioner Davis's motion was carried, and Mayor Garvin appointed James S. Erwin, Herman Walker, Fred J. Stuhr, Harry Louderbough and William Davis as the committee. A resolution was adopted directing the committee to request the Republican county committee to hold a primary in September for the election of an entire new county committee, and urgan entire new county committee, and urg-ing the appointment of an equal number of regulars and New Idea men on the primary board. The committee was also directed to confer with the State committee

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### SOUND BOAT SINKS SCHOONER

FOUR OF THE CREW OF THE MYRONUS DROWNED.

Passengers of the Tennessee, Turned Out by an Early Morning Crash, Are Transferred to the Maine-Two Men of the Navy Set a Good Business Example.

The Neptune Line twin screw, steel hulled steamship Tennessee, bound from Fall River to this city, cut down off Stratford Shoal light in Long Island Sound at 3 o'clock yesterday morning the granite laden schooner Myronus, drowning her mate, Austin Riley; her cook, George Smith,

and two seamen. The schooner, a three master, 42 years old, was from Mount Desert for this port, and was barely under steerage way. She was tacking indolently across the course of the Tennessee and the lights of neither craft were visible from the other because of a heavy fog. It was not until the prow of the Tennessee, built for breaking ice when she was in service in Chesapeake Bay, was the purpose of devising plans to bring within a hundred yards of the schooner could do nothing to avoid the collision, for the old boat would not obey her helm quickly enough in the sluggish air. The wheelhouse of the Tennessee was in charge of her first pilot, Capt. Williams, the com-mander, Capt. D. L. Wilcox, having just

eft it to turn in. The Tennessee struck the Myronus on the port side amidships, almost splitting her in two. The crash of the schooner's masts against the bow of the steamship and the shock of the collision awoke all her 300 passengers, including an oiler of the battleship New Jersey and a blue acket from the cruiser Washington. The blue jacket and the oiler went automatically to a life-boat with the officers of the Tennessee and assisted in its launching. Passengers meanwhile were popping out of their rooms in various stages of undress. Some of the officers and crew of the Tennessee dimly saw Capt. W. C. Belatty of the schooner and one of his men, Henry Lundgren, in the water and threw life buoys to them. The searchlight of the Tennessee was smashed by a spar of the schooner as she heeled to port and foundered, or it would have been used to hunt for the missing men. and the oiler went automatically to a life-

she heeled to port and foundered, or it would have been used to hunt for the missing men.

The launching of the lifeboat was somewhat hampered by new paint that clogged the blocks. The man-o'-war's men were mighly handy in freeing the tackle. One of them jumped overboard as the boat neared Lundgren, who could not swim, and assisted him. Lundgren had kept himself afloat with a life buoy thrown from the steamer. Capt. Belatty, who is a fair swimmer, needed no help. He said that he could not get out of the way of the Tennessee because of the lightness of the wind and that when he saw her bow impending he called to Lundgren to take to the starboard rigging, into which he himself climbed. Both men, after jumping, were drawn under by the suction of the sinking schooler. The skipper said that the other members of the crew were below in their bunks and doubtless had been drowned.

While the lifeboat was being launched Capt. Wilcox and his officers succeeded in calming his passengers. The captain had found from his engineer that the ship was sound in hull and that there was no danger. Still he sounded distress signals, which brought within halling distance several Sound steamers, including the Maine of the Norwich Line. She came alongside the Tennessee at Capt, Wilcox's request. All his passengers were transferred without mishap to the Maine, which brought them Tennessee at Capt, Wilcox's request. All his passengers were transferred without mishap to the Maine, which brought them here. The Sound was calm and it was a simple matter to last the boats together and put a gangplank from deck to deck. The passengers of the Tennessee after boarding the Maine drew up a set of resolutions thanking the man-o'-war's men, leaving blanks for their names, which were not known foortainly, and presented to

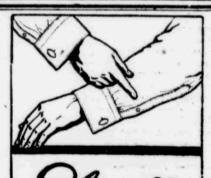
leaving blanks for their names, which were not knows certainly, and presented to them a purse of \$28.

Apart from the loss of some rail and the smashing of her searchlight the Tennessee is undamaged. She reached the city about twenty minutes after the Maine. She belongs to the Joy Line, but has been under charter to the Neptune Line pending the completion of repairs to the Rhode Island, recently damaged in collision.

BARON BELIEVES PRESIDENT. Von Hengelmuller, in Vienna, Says There'll

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN VIENNA, Aug. 12.-Baron von Hengelmüller, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, said to-day in discussing the political situation in that country that he was convinced that President Roosevelt would not be a candidate for

The Baron said that there was no reason so doubt the finality of the repeated statements by the American executive that he would not again be a candidate for the Presidency of the United State.



# PATTERNED FOR THE LONG

AND THIN MAN, THE SHORT AND STOUT. SMALLEST DE-TAILS, SUCH AS PLACKET AT THE WRIST, AS PERFECT AS NECKBAND AND CUFFS. MANY STYLES-FINEST FAB-RICS-WHITE AND FANCY.

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CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., MAKERS OF ARROW COLLARS

Hamburg-American's Plan to Save Two Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Aug. 12.- The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has decided to experiment in saving time on the west-ward passage of its steamers by having them anchor off Ryde, Isle of Wight, in-stead of going up to Southampton. Instead of going up to Southampton. In-tending passengers will be taken from Southampton on tenders to the steamers. It is hoped that two hours will be say

# DANDRUFF AND ECZEMA CURED

Hair Had Been Falling Out Ten Years -Itching, Scaly Eczema Appeared on Scalp - Countless Remedies Failed - Suffering Ended

## BY HALF A SET OF CUTICURA REMEDIES.

"When sixteen years old I noticed a dryness in my scalp and some hair falling out. This condition grew steadily worse for the next ten years, although I used bottle after bottle of different remedies such as C—'s, D—, S—'s, and countless others whose names I have forgotten. I have also consulted several physicians who gave no perment rephysicians who gave no permanent re-fiel. About a year ago, after using one of the remedies, I noticed my hair fallof the remedies, I noticed my hair fall-ing out more and my forehead bearing-small scaly and running scres which sometimes appeared red and inflamed. In January of this year, when ther-oughly disgusted and discouraged. I got a set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Cint-ment, and Cuticura Pills and gave them a fair trial. Within a few weeks the terrible itching had subsided and thereterrible itching had subsided and there was a general improvement in hair and scalp. In two months my scalp was as free and clear of dandruff and eczema as though I were never troubled with it as though I were never troubled with is and there are no more hairs failing out but quantities of new hairs coming in. I have not yet used one half the first set of the Cuticura Remedies. I trust that the story of my case will be read by many similar sufferers and will prompt them to take advantage of a safe, sure, and permanent cure. Herbert this was a safe, sure, and permanent cure. • afe, sure, and permanent cure. Herbert J. Robinson, 200 Fenimore St., Brock-lyn, N. Y., March 26, 1907."

## BABIES ON FIRE With Eczema Sleep and Tired

Mothers Rest After Cuticura. A warm bath with Custeura Scap and A warm bath with Cuticura Scap and a single application of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczenns, rashes, itchings, and irritations of infants and children when all else fails. Guaranteel absolutely pure under the United States Food and Drugs Act and may be used from hour of birth. • Cuticura Soap (25c.), Origing Ointment (50c.) and

Curicura Soap (25c.), Cuticura Ontiment (50c.), and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), for in the farm of Chreciate Dated Priz 25c. per visi of 60). Sold throughout the corld. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp. Bo's Props., Postob. Mass.